

[**CONFIDENTIAL.**]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDEH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ,

Received up to 10th September, 1886.

POLITICAL.

The *Rasht-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 28th August, says that

Burma.

Parliament has now before it a proposal for the restoration of Burma to

some Burman prince. It is to be regretted that British officers sometimes do not act with care and caution, and are consequently landed in very difficult situations. The late Kabul war was undertaken by Government in utter disregard of native opinion, which was unanimously opposed to it; but eventually, when Government found out the difficulties of a permanent occupation of Afghanistan, it was obliged to withdraw its troops. When, after the dethronement of Theebaw, another Burman prince laid claim to the throne, the balance of public opinion was in favour of his claim being accepted. But Government, being flushed with victory, turned a deaf ear to the public. Now that the situation in Burma has been getting worse and worse every day, the retrocession of the province to a Burman prince has been mooted in Parliament. Government would do well to accept the proposal even now. Better late than never.

Circulation,
450 copies.

Circulation,
175 copies.

The *Ālam-i-Taswīr* (Cawnpore), of the 1st September, says

The same.

that at last the British Government has accepted the claims of the Chinese Government and agreed to pay the same tribute which Theebaw paid and to send it to Peking in the same way in which the ex-King did. It would have been much better if a Burman prince had been placed on the throne at Mandalay. In that case the humiliation of paying a tribute to the celestials would have been saved, a great deal of expenditure avoided, and the royal proclamation of 1858 maintained intact.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Panjābī Akhbār* (Lahore), of the 28th August, says

The same.

that, although, besides the police, about thirty thousand troops have long been employed in restoring peace in Burma, the disturbances have yet shown no sign of abatement. Looking at the love of liberty exhibited by the Burmese, there is reason to fear that they will not acquiesce in the new order of things. It is a mistake to call them dacoits. The newspaper concurs with Dr. W. A. Hunter in thinking that Government had better make over the province to a Burman prince and withdraw its troops.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjāb* (Lahore), of the 4th September,

Payment of the cost of
the Burma war.

says that Mr. Smith's motion in the House of Commons for a portion of the expenditure of the Burma war being paid from the Imperial treasury has been rejected by a majority of votes. The rejection of the motion is no matter for surprise, because both the Liberals and Conservatives approve of the war, inasmuch as it has opened a new market to English traders. When the Home Government did not hesitate to saddle the Indian treasury with a portion of the cost of the Soudan and other expeditions with which this country had no connection, it was absurd to expect that that Government would agree to share the cost of the military operations in Burma with the Government of India, even though only

European place-seekers and traders will benefit by the annexation of the country.

The *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow) of the 1st September, says that the St. Petersburg Government, which was quiet for some time, has resumed its activity. It has dethroned Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, declared Batoum a free port (*sic*), and instigated the Amír of Bukhara to claim Khwája Saleh. The demarcation of the Russo-Afghán frontier was nearly finished, but this difficulty raised by the St. Petersburg Government in connection with Khwája Saleh has brought the business of the Frontier Commission to a dead-lock. The *Akhbār* will not be surprised if this difficulty ultimately leads to a rupture between Russia and England. The newspaper is at a loss to understand why the British Government has ordered its Commission to return before the completion of the demarcation of the frontier. If Russians are ready to urge false claims when there are British officers on the spot to answer those claims, they are sure to make encroachments in any direction they please after the retirement of the Commission.

Circulation,
660 copies.

The *Mittra Vildā* (Lahore), of the 6th September, says that the Boundary Commission, which has remained for two years in Central Asia and has cost lakhs of rupees, is now returning to this country before the completion of its work. The British Government has been disgusted with the repeated obstacles thrown by the St. Petersburg Government in the way of the demarcation of the frontier, and has consequently decided to withdraw the Commission. The conduct of the Russians clearly shows that they do not desire an amicable settlement of the frontier dispute and have evil designs against this country. But they should remember that the British Government was never before so well prepared for war as it is at present, and that natives are ready to sacrifice their lives and property

Boundary Commission
and the alleged circulation
of a seditious paper.

Circulation,
350 copies.

in its behalf. The *Vids* is surprised at the reference made by the *Civil and Military Gazette* to the alleged secret circulation of a seditious paper, printed in vernacular, among natives. The *Gazette* says that the paper states that Mahārāja Dalip Singh has already arrived at Herat at the head of a Russian army, that the Amir has applied for aid to the British Government, and that ere long the wicked British government in this country will be displaced by the good Russian government. The *Vids* has not yet seen any such paper, and thinks that the *Gazette* has spread such a false rumour merely for amusement or to create doubts in the mind of Government towards the loyalty of natives.

Circulation,
450 copies. -

The *Koh-i-Nur* (Lahore), of the 2nd September, referring to the article published in the *Civil and Military Gazette*, of the 31st August, about the alleged circulation of a seditious placard, observes that it has not seen any such placard. If such a placard has really been issued, it must be the work of some foolish and evil-minded persons, who should be found out and punished. The Sikh Sardars have given repeated proofs of their loyalty and are not likely to be deceived by any such placards.

A correspondent of the *Aftab-i-Hind* (Jalandar), of the 4th September, takes the *Prajā Bandhu* newspaper of Chandernagore to task for declaring that the occupation of this country by Russia would be injurious to the British Government, but not to natives.

Circulation,
165 copies.

The *Hindustān* (Kālākankar), of the 1st and 2nd September, referring to the advance of Russians in Central Asia, observes that they cast a wistful eye on this country, and are desirous of communicating with natives in order to win them over. But they will not be successful in their efforts. Natives fully appreciate the advantages of British rule and

have no desire to change their masters. They will not allow the Russians to cross the Indian frontier so long as they will have a simple drop of blood left in their veins.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 31st August, with reference to the subject of reduction of public expenditure, recommends the reduction of the number of districts in Oudh from 12 to 8, and the number of divisions from 4 to 2. It is well known that since the Deputy Commissioners and the Commissioners have been relieved of Civil work they have had very easy times of it, and therefore any increase in their work caused by the reduction of districts and divisions would not press heavily on them. However, if any districts be found to be too large, parts of them may be formed into sub-divisions and placed in charge of Assistant Commissioners or Extra Assistant Commissioners. If two Commissioners be found incapable of doing all the work which is at present done by four Commissioners, they may be relieved of Sessions work, which may be transferred to District Judges. Again, if District Judges are also made Sessions Judges, they should be relieved of original civil suits, and the Munsifs empowered to try civil suits up to Rs. 1,000 and the Subordinate Judges all civil suits above that value, as has already been done in the North-Western Provinces. At present Munsifs hear suits only up to Rs. 500 and Subordinate Judges up to Rs. 10,000. Of course an increase in the powers of Munsifs would necessitate an increase in the number of those officials. But the additional cost caused by the creation of some new Munsifships would be nothing compared with the saving which would be effected by the abolition of four Deputy Commissionerships and two Commissionerships. Moreover, an increase in the number of paid Munsifs might be avoided by the appointment of the sons of talukdars, who have received education, as Honorary Munsifs. The *Azad* then protests against

Circulation,
240 copies.

the proposed amalgamation of the Judicial Commissioner's Court at Lucknow with the Allahabad High Court, and urges the establishment of a Chief Court at Lucknow. It will be remembered that Lord Lytton, in his speech delivered on the occasion of the amalgamation of Oudh with the North-Western Provinces, recommended the retention of the supreme tribunal of justice in Oudh at Lucknow. True, the cost of a Chief Court would be greater than that of a Divisional Court; but it should be observed that the stamp revenue in Oudh amounts to nine lakhs of rupees a year and exceeds the total cost of the judicial establishment by one and a half lakhs, and that the proposed reduction in the number of districts and divisions would cause a large saving. Again, the newspaper recommends the abolition of Inspectorships of Police, and remarks that it would be enough to give each District Superintendent of Police only one Inspector or Assistant Superintendent. It is difficult to realize why revenue officers above the rank of Tahsildars receive travelling allowance while on tour. It is as much the duty of a Deputy Commissioner to tour in his district as it is that of a Tahsildar to tour in his tahsil. Moreover, a general reduction should be made in the high rates of pay allowed to European officers, but an exemption may be made in favour of present incumbents. In conclusion, the *Ázád* proposes the abolition of Commissionerships or the Board of Revenue in the North-Western Provinces.

Circulation,
225 copies.

The *Waqáya-i-Álam* (Gházípur), of the 30th August, highly disapproves of Lord Dufferin's decision in the case of Colonel Hooper, and observes that so long as his Lordship shows such unjust partiality to his countrymen, he need not complain of the strictures of native newspapers on his administration.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow,) of the 2nd September, referring to the Report of the Agra College for 1885-86, which has lately

Agra College.

been published, expresses great satisfaction at the wonderful progress which the College has made during the last three years under the new management. The number of boys in the College classes has risen to 72 and in the school classes to 519. The Local Government has been pleased to increase its grant to the College from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000 a year.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 28th August, advertising to the forty scholarships which have recently been established by the Bengal Government for Muhammadan students, thanks Sir Rivers Thomson for the scholarships, and hopes that they will tend to encourage the spread of education among the Muhammadan community.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* (Etāwah), of the 8th September, after quoting an extract from Sir Alfred Lyall's speech at the Canning College, Lucknow, in which His Honor expressed his regret that the sons of landlords in Oudh had not benefited by the College, and asked all landlords and other noblemen in the province to give high education to their sons, remarks that the speech clearly shows that Sir Alfred Lyall is a friend of high education, and belies the charge, urged against him in some quarters, of enmity to that kind of education.

The same paper approves of the proposal of the *Asād* regarding the appointment of Honorary Munsifs, but is of opinion that benches of such Munsifs should be constituted and empowered to try such civil suits as are at present decided by Small Cause Courts. The scheme would be in a way only the revival of the old panchayat system, which was formerly so popular in this country and would enable Government to abolish Small Cause Courts.

Scholarships for Muhammadan students established by the Bengal Government.

Sir Alfred Lyall's speech at the Canning College, Lucknow.

Establishment of benches of Honorary Munsifs.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nur* (Lahore), of the 4th September, publishes translation of an article which appeared in some native newspaper of Calcutta, in which the writer referred to the wailing and crying of three native women at the time of their crossing a ferry when they found out that they were being taken by fraud as emigrants to Assam, and to the case of a coolie who threw himself into the river in order to escape the persecution which awaited him, and remarks that it would appear from the article in question and other articles published from time to time in Calcutta newspapers that the condition of emigrants in Assam is not better than that of slaves in Africa or America. It is surprising that the tea-planters, who profess the Christian religion, which inculcates universal love of mankind, should treat emigrants with such tyranny and oppression. The Chief Commissioner of Assam should make a thorough enquiry into the matter and put a stop to the disgraceful state of things that at present prevails there.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Rafig-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 4th September, is glad to say that the Panjáb Government is of opinion that, in publishing the names of native officers in the Lahore official Gazette, the term "Sahab" should be affixed to their names as an equivalent to the English term "Mr." and has called for the opinions of select native officials on the subject. The proposal is a good one and will probably be approved by all natives.

Circulation,
165 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 31st August, undertakes to answer the objections which have been raised by the *Indian Mirror* to the proposed extension of Sir Alfred Lyall's term of office, and observes that nothing could be more unfounded than the statement of the Calcutta journal that His Honor is unpopular with natives. The Oudh Rent Bill and the con-

templated establishment of a Legislative Council have greatly added to his popularity.

The *Hindī Pardīp* (Allahabad), for August, is of opinion that Vakils and Mukhtars are a calamity to the country and frequently cause miscarriages of justice by misrepresentation of facts. Under native rule there were no legal practitioners, and consequently judges were able to dispense justice in a more satisfactory way.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The same paper, referring to the Zila School at Allahabad, observes that now that the tuition fees have been doubled, the students should be saved all those unnecessary expenses to which they are at present exposed. They have to pay one anna a month each during the hot weather on account of the pay of punka-coolies and during the winter on account of the expenses of the cricket club! Again, the Headmaster and other teachers have published a number of catch-penny books, such as questions and answers, keys, word-books, &c., and introduced them in the school. These books not only put boys to much unnecessary expense, but are also objectionable in other ways. They enable candidates to get up their subjects of examination by rote and prevent their faculties of mind except memory from being called into play. This is the reason why the schools and colleges are now unable to produce men like Krishna Das Pal, Krishna Mohan Banarji, and Keshab Chander Sen. The Director of Public Instruction should put a stop to the levy of any fees on account of the pay of punka-coolies and to the use of such undesirable books.

The *Hindustān* (Kálakankar), of the 3rd September, says that the *Pioneer* has lately, in a leading article, recommended the maintenance of the present low limit of age for the Civil Service Examination. Is it the object of the

Circulation,
165 copies.

Allahabad journal to maintain Europeans' monopoly of the higher ranks of the public service to the end of time? But such a policy would be not only injurious to natives but would also lower the reputation of the British Government for justice in the eyes of the civilized world.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Rasik-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 28th August, in an article headed "The maintenance of distinction of race in jails," complains that in the Central Jail at Lahore there are at present only three European convicts, but that 10 native convicts, as specified below, have to attend on them:—One cook, one water-carrier, two men to work the water-pump, one sweeper, and five punka-pullers. At that rate the native convicts in the prison, who number over 1,500, require 5,000 attendants, but they are allowed only 105 attendants at the rate of 7 per cent.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Aftab-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 6th September, in an article written by the editor who is a Musalman, referring to the frequent occurrence of disputes between Hindús and Musalmáns in connection with the killing of kine on the day of the Id, advises Muhammadans to refrain from killing kine in deference to the feelings of Hindús, inasmuch as their religion does not especially inculcate the killing of those animals. The two communities should live on friendly terms with each other in order to promote their mutual welfare.

Circulation,
2,200 copies.

The *Bhārat Jīwan* (Benares), of the 6th September, publishes a Hindi poem, called the Cries of Kine, contributed by a correspondent. The writer complains of the wholesale slaughter of kine on the day of the Id by Musalmáns, whom he calls Yawans (i.e., barbarians), appeals to God for intervention on behalf of the animals, and asks Hindús to submit a memorial to Government praying for the stoppage of cow-slaughter.

The *Extra Prayág Samdohár* (Allahabad), of the 11th

Id at Allahabad.

September, complains that at Allahabad, contrary to all precedent, Musalmáns were allowed to kill kine at their houses in different parts of the city on the 10th idem, the day of the last Id, and that what was still more objectionable was that the animals were not killed quietly and secretly. Great indignation prevails among the Hindu community, and riots were prevented with difficulty. A serious outbreak was imminent at Daraganj, but the arrival of the District Magistrate there availed to maintain peace. On the 11th September Musalmáns killed a cow at a house in Rani-ki-mandi without even shutting the doors of the house at the time! Many Hindus, in whose neighbourhood these slaughters were made, took no food on the 10th and 11th September. It is believed that a few days before the Id the City Inspector of Police, who is a Musalmán, asked all sub-inspectors to send lists of places where kine had been usually killed on the day of the Id. The sub-inspectors prepared their lists in consultation with Musalmáns only. The Magistrate was deceived by these lists and allowed Muhammadans to kill kine at various places, although kine had hitherto never been killed inside the city. It will be remembered that when this City Inspector of Police was at Agra, a serious quarrel took place there between the Hindús and Musalmáns in connection with the kine fair. The Magistrate and the Commissioner should make a thorough enquiry into the matter and punish any officials and private persons who may be found to be at fault.

The *Prayág Samdohár* (Allahabad), of the 1st September,

Muharram and the Dasahra.

says that as the Muharram and the Dasahra will again synchronize this year and will be held in October, it is high time that the District Officers should be up and doing. Measures should be adopted to enable Hindús and Musalmáns to celebrate the festivals in a way that no riots may take place. It would be well if the Local Government issued orders for the regulation

of the two festivals in a uniform way throughout the province.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 31st August, referring to the approach of the Muharram and the Dasahra, finds fault with Hindús and Musalmáns for their religious quarrels with each other, and asks them to make their own arrangements for the regulation of the two festivals in order that Government may have no occasion to interfere.

The same.

Circulation
381 copies.

The *Rájputána Gazette* (Ajmere), of the 6th September, says that, as the Hindús and Musalmáns of Ajmere have not been able to come to terms with each other in connection with the celebration of the next Dasahra and the Muharram, the Chief Commissioner has prohibited the celebration of the two festivals. But it is a matter of satisfaction that Mr. King, Assistant Commissioner, is endeavouring to bring about an amicable settlement of the dispute between the two classes.

Muharram and the Dasahra at Ajmere.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 28th August, the *Akhbár-i-Álam* (Meerut), of the 31st August, the *Bhárat Jíwan* (Benares) of the 30th August, and other vernacular newspapers have published a letter which they have received from the Assistant Secretary to the Chattri Sabha at Calcutta. The writer of the letter, referring to the discovery of the sale at Calcutta of *ghi* adulterated with the fat of kine, swine, and other animals, says that some of the traders who sold such adulterated *ghi* have been turned out of society by their caste-fellows, but that the evil cannot possibly be put a stop to without Government interference. The writer calls upon native editors to agitate the matter through their newspapers and asks their permission to enter their names in the memorial which the Sabha intends to send to the Viceroy on the subject. The newspapers strongly condemn the sale of such adulterated *ghi* and highly approve of the proposed despatch

Sale of adulterated *ghi*.

of a memorial to the Supreme Government. The *Bharat Jwan* of Benares, looking at the sudden fall in the price of *ghi* in that city, thinks that adulterated *ghi* has probably been imported there from Calcutta.

LEGISLATION.

The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 7th September, says that the high rate of court-fee fixed in the new Oudh Rent Bill for applications for ejectment is unjust and inequitable, and will be a great slur on the justice and benevolence of the British Government. When the rent law of Oudh has avowedly been revised for the special benefit of cultivators, the Government is not justified in availing itself of the opportunity to impose on landlords a new heavy tax which will be still more unpopular than the income-tax. The proposed high scale of court-fee will practically entirely prevent the land-owning classes from exercising their power of ejectment. An application for ejectment will be liable to the payment of a court-fee equal to half the amount of the yearly rent, but the court fee will in no case exceed Rs. 25. Hardly one or two per cent of tenants pay more than Rs. 50 a year each on account of rent, and therefore, to all practical intents and purposes, the court-fee payable for applications for ejectment will amount to 50 per cent. of the annual rents. There can hardly be two opinions as to the impropriety of this court-fee. Hitherto in a case of ejectment the entire court-fee paid on the first application and the three appeals amounted to Rs. 22-8-0, and if there were only two appeals, only to 15 per cent. of the annual rent. A landlord will be entitled to make an increase in the rent at the end of every seven years at Rs. 6½ per cent., while the expenditure involved to him by the payment of court-fee on applications for ejectment will amount to Rs. 7½ per cent. a year. Again, it should be observed that he will not be entitled to realize the cost incurred by him on account of court-fee from the tenant, even if he wins the case!

Circulation,
240 copies.

Circulation,
325 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 7th September, complains that there is no express provision in the second schedule of Act XV of 1877 regarding the limitation of suits based on bonds in which moveable property, such as cattle, horses or jewellery, is mortgaged, and that Civil Courts generally treat such bonds as those in which nothing is mortgaged and allow only three years as the period of limitation for them. The *Nasim* is of opinion that the bonds in question should not be considered as ordinary bonds, inasmuch as Small Cause Courts are not competent to try suits based on them. Moreover, when the period of limitation for suits to recover moveable property under circumstances specified in clauses 133 and 145 of the second schedule of Act XV of 1877 is 12 years and 30 years respectively, there appears to be no good reason why only three years should be allowed for the suits in question. The newspaper then endeavours to answer the objections which might be raised to its view, and asks the Allahabad High Court and the Supreme Legislature to make the matter clear.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,
350 copies.

The *Afshar-i-Hind* (Jalandar), of the 4th September, says that, at the time of the appointment of the Resident at Kashmir, the *Afshar* declared that the Kashmir Darbar had only seemingly acquiesced in the appointment of the Resident, and that the proposal was sure to cause disaffection in the mind of the Mahārāja against the Government of India. The measure has already begun to lead to evil results. On the occasion of the Mahārāja's late return to Srinagar the Resident did not go out to receive His Highness, as he should have done! It is needless to say that this might have greatly annoyed the Mahārāja and his officers and grandees. When the Sikh community has already been irritated in some degree by the way in which Dalip Singh has been dealt with by the British

Government, British officials are not well advised in insulting native princes. The Government of India had been pleased to bestow the title of Shield of the Indian Empire on the late Mahārāja of Kashmir, but the Resident did not even go out to receive the present Mahārāja on his arrival at Srinagar!

The *Musl-i-Am* (Agra), of the 1st September, is glad to say that it appears from the *Jarida-i-*

Haidarabad.

Circulation,
125 copies.

Rozgar newspaper that the Nizam intends to appoint an officer on Rs. 250 a month to prepare and submit to His Highness an abstract of the comments of vernacular newspapers on the state of affairs in Haidarabad. This will be a step in the right direction, and it may be hoped that other native princes will follow suit.

The Editor of the *Ashartu-l-Sunnat*, of Lahore, who belongs to the same sect of Musalmāns as Sadiq Hasan Khān of Bhopal, has published a pamphlet in English, entitled "An appeal to Lord Dufferin and Sir Lepel Griffin." In the pamphlet the writer has endeavoured to answer the charges which have been brought against Sadiq Hasan Khān by some Muhamadan newspapers, such as the instigation by him of some murders at Bhopal, the despatch of money by him to the Mahdi of the Soudan, and the preaching of *jihad* in his books against the British Government.

RAILWAY.

The *Nyāya Sudhā* (Hardā), of the 1st September, asks native capitalists, especially those of Hardā, to construct a railroad between Hardā and Handia, and assures them that the line is sure to pay. If they do not come forward soon, the project is sure to be undertaken by some European Joint-Stock Company.

Suggested construction
of a railway between Har-
da and Handia.

Circulation,
390 copies.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The *Asdd* (Lucknow), of the 31st August, complains that Horse races lately held at Lucknow several natives were run over and hurt by horses at the races held on the 20th idem. Who is responsible for these unfortunate accidents? It is believed that formerly sowars were placed along the race-course to prevent people from walking on the course, but that this was not done on the late occasion.

Circulation,
165 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 3rd and 4th September, argues that the want of self-help and self-reliance on the part of natives is the chief cause of their present unsatisfactory condition. They look for everything to Government, and invoke its aid even in the matter of social reform. If they desire to make progress, they should make self-help their motto, and begin by making their own arrangements to give technical education to their sons in order that they may not depend on employment under Government for their support.

Circulation,
102 copies.

The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 6th September, publishes translation of the memorial forwarded by the Meerut Association to the Government of India, praying for prohibition of child-marriage, and observes that the custom doubtless does a great deal of harm to the Hindu community and deserves to be put a stop to by Government. It would be well if such memorials were also forwarded from other places.

Circulation,
125 copies.

The *Quisari* (Jalandar), of the 4th September, in a commented article, complains of the frequency of thefts and robberies at Jalandar.

A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Lahore, complains that native women are accustomed to strip themselves entirely

Women who bathe in the canals at Lahore.

when they bathe in the canals situated outside the city, and asks the municipal committee to prohibit the improper custom.

The *Roznah* (Lucknow), of the 6th September, complains that there is a very large number of monkeys at Gorakhpur, and that the brutes do a great deal of harm to the people.

Monkeys at Gorakhpur.

Circulation,
150 copies.

15	Anand Kadambee	Mirāpur	Hindī	Monthly	Bedri Nārāyan	For May, June & Aug. 31st	250	"
16	Anjuman-i-Hind	Lucknow	Urdū	Weekly	Chandan Lal	Aug. 28th & Sep. 4th.	150	"
17	Anjuman-i-Panjāb	Lahore	"	"	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjāb.	"	150	"
18	Arya Darpan	Allahābād	Hindī	Monthly	Jagannāth	For August	150	"
19	Aror Vansh Prabāsh	Fynābad	Urdū	"	Kakké Mal	" July	540	"
20	Ashraf-i-Alakbar	Delhi	"	Tri-monthly	Mirā Khān	Sep. 1st	102	"
21	Asud	Lucknow	"	Weekly	Ahmad Ali	Aug. 31st & Sep. 7th.	240	"
22	Bahar-i-Hind	Agrā	"	"	Momin Husain	" 28th & Sep. 4th.	75	"
23	Bahar-i-Bandha	Aligarh	Hindī-Eng. lish.	"	Totā Rām	" 27th & Sep. 3rd.	90	"
24	Bahar-i-Koon	Benares	Hindī	"	Rām Krishna Varmā,	" 30th & Sep. 6th.	2,200	"
25	Bahar-i-Sudaski Pravaritak.	Farukhābād,	"	Monthly	Kāsh Chāran	For August	400	"
26	Dabid-i-Qaisari	Bareilly	Urdū	Weekly	Thākur Prasad	Aug. 28th & Sep. 4th.	200	"
27	Dabid-i-Sikandar	Rampur	"	"	Muhammad Husain,	" 30th & Sep. 6th.	420	"
28	Dabid-i-Hind	Mukān	"	"	Rāj Nāth	Sep. 1st	120	"
29	Dell-i-Punch	Lahore	"	"	Faslu-l-din	" 2nd & 8th	315	"
30	Dharm Jnan	"	"	Bi-monthly	Rajab Ali Shāh	Aug. 31st	300	"
31	Ghambhar-i-Hind	"	"	Weekly	Mahārāj Kishun	" 28th & Sep. 4th.	425	"
32	Gurukul Akhbar	Amritsar	Gurmukhi	"	Lahnā Singh	Sep. 1st	275	"
33	Hind-i-Hind	Allahābād	Urdū	"	Sadarn-i-din	Aug. 28th	515	"
34	Hind-i-Pradip	"	Hindī	Monthly	Bākrishn Bhatt	For August	200	"
35	Hindustan	Kālakānkar	"	Daily	Rājā Rāmpāl Singh,	Aug. 31st to Sep. 9th.	165	"
36	Jatpur Gazette	Jaipur	Hindī-Urdū	Bi-weekly	Mahābir Prasad	" 28th & Sep. 1st & 4th.	125	"

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
37	<i>Jalou-i-Itad</i>	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Mahammad Khalil	Sep. 2nd	1886.	125 copies.
38	<i>Jam-i-Jamshed</i>	Moradabad	"	"	Jamshed Ali	Aug. 29th	"	125 "
39	<i>Kanauj Punch</i>	Kanauj	"	Bi-monthly	Bhaggu Khan	Sep. 1st	"	108 "
40	<i>Kardamah</i>	Lucknow	"	Weekly	Muhammad Yaqub	Aug. 30th & Sep. 6th.	1st & 8th	250 "
41	<i>Kash Pattrika</i>	Benares	Hindi-Urdu	"	Lakshmi Shankar, M.A.	Sep. 3rd	"	575 copies (in- cluding 343 copies taken by Govern- ment).
42	<i>Kavi Vachan Sudha</i>	"	Hindi	"	Chintamani Rao	Aug. 9th	4th	375 copies.
43	<i>Khair Khosh-i-Alam,</i>	Delhi	Urdu	"	Mir Hasan	Sep. 1st	2nd	200 "
44	<i>Khatir Khosh-i-Kash</i>	Lahore	"	"	Salig Ram	2nd	5th	350 "
45	<i>Khatir Khosh-i-Fan</i>	Gujranwala	"	"	Birj Lal	1st & 9th	1st & 9th	300 "
46	<i>Khurshid-i-Afay</i>	Pilibhit	"	"	Masbar Ahsan Khan,	Aug. 28th & Sep. 7th.	Aug. 31st & Sep. 10th.	200 "
47	<i>Koh-i-Nar</i>	Lahore	"	Tri-weekly	Hawala Bai	Aug. 28th, 31st & Sep. 2nd, 4th & 7th.	31st & Sep. 2nd, 5th, 7th & 9th.	450 "
48	<i>Lahore Gazette</i>	"	"	Weekly	Dildar Baksh	Sep. 4th	Sep. 7th	100 "
49	<i>Latifu-l-Akbar</i>	Gorakhpur	"	"	Muhammad Abdul- Latif.	2nd	5th.	"

50	Lytton Gazette	Delhi	Hindi-Urdú	Bi-monthly	Buláqí Dás	8th	10th	400	"
51	Mervat Gazette	Jodhpur	"	Weekly	Gobardhan Dás	Aug. 30th & Sep. 6th.	" 4th & 10th.	140	"
52	Mashr-i-Qaisar	Lucknow	Urdú	"	Ghulám Muhammad,	31st & Sep. 7th.	1st & 9th.	200	"
53	Mulla-i-Núr	Cawnpore	"	"	Durgé Prasad	28th & Sep. 4th.	Aug. 31st & Sep. 7th.	59	"
54	Maw-i-Narbudá	Hoshangábád,	"	"	Abdul Karím	25th	Sep. 4th.	276	"
55	Masdaq ka Putila	Rámpur	"	"	Muhammed Rasá	Sep. 2nd	" 8th.	250	"
56	Mikr-i-Nimroz	Bijnor	"	"	Muhib-i-lah	Aug. 28th & Sep. 7th.	1st & 9th.	250	"
57	Miratu-l-Hind	Lucknow	Hindi	Monthly	Shyám Naráyan	For June & July	Aug. 31st	300	"
58	Mitra Yálas	Lahore	"	Weekly	Mukund Rám	Aug. 30th & Sep. 6th.	Sep. 1st & 8th.	350	"
59	Musid-i-Ám	Agré	Urdú	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khán	Sep. 1st	2nd	125	"
60	Mulk-i-Namabár	Lahore	"	Weekly	Jawád Ali Sháh	" 3rd	" 6th	150	"
61	Mulki Shuhada	"	"	"	Fazlu-l-din	Aug. 30th & Sep. 6th.	4th & 10th.	650	"
62	Mulla Dovidas	"	"	"	Alá Dín	Sep. 1st	6th	1,400	"
63	Municipal Guide	Agra	"	Bi-monthly	Khairu-l-lah Khán	Aug. 30th	" 5th	50	"
64	Muragga-i-Tahsil	Lucknow	"	Monthly	Bihári Lal	For August	1st	125	"
65	Nagar-i-Asam	Moradábád	"	Weekly	Amjed Ali	Aug. 30th & Sep. 6th.	1st & 9th.	175	"
66	Najaru-l-Hind	"	"	"	Avtar Krishn	31st	10th	160	"
67	Najmu-l-Akhar	Bihar	"	Bi-weekly	Ráhu-l-lah Khán	Sep. 4th & 8th.	4th & 9th.	325	"
68	Nasim-i-Agré	Agré	"	Weekly	Jamná Dás	Aug. 30th & Sep. 7th.	Aug. 31st & Sep. 8th.	53	"
69	Nasim-i-Hind	Fatehpur	"	"	Shiva Naráyan	30th & Sep. 8th.	Sep. 1st & 10th.	100	"
70	Nasim-i-Mulk	Moradábád	"	"	Fahimu-l-din	31st	3rd	755	"
71	Nar Afshan	Ludhiáná	"	"	Rev. C. B. Newton	Sep. 2nd	" 4th	755	"

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
72	Naru-l-Awaz	Cawnpore	Urdú	Weekly	Abdu-l-Hamid	1886. Sep. 4th	1886. Sep. 5th	344 copies.
73	Nyaya Sudha	Harda	Maráthi-Eng- lish.	"	Básudeva Bháskar	" 1st & 8th.	" 2nd & 9th.	390 "
74	Oudh Akhbar	Lucknow	Urdú	Daily	Sheo Prasad	Aug. 1st to Sep. 10th.	Aug. 31st to Sep. 10th.	660 copies (in- cluding 94 copies taken by Govern- ment.)
75	Oudh Punch	"	"	Weekly	Sajid Humain	" 28th & Sep. 2nd.	" 31st & Sep. 5th.	300 copies.
76	Panjab Akhbar	Lahore	"	Bi-weekly	Shamsu-l-din	" 28th & Sep. 1st & 4th.	" 31st & Sep. 5th & 7th.	300 "
77	Panjab Punch	"	"	Weekly	Firoz-din	Sep. 1st	Sep. 5th	80 "
78	Pato Khan	"	"	"	Abdu-l-Rahman	" "	" 4th	400 "
79	Pattala Akhbar	Pattala	"	"	Din Muhammad	Aug. 31st & Sep. 7th.	" 2nd & 9th.	670 "
80	Prayag Mitra	Allahabad	Hindi	Bi-monthly	Jagannath	Sep. 3rd	" 6th.	" "
81	Prayag Samachar	"	"	Weekly	Dowaki Nandan	" 1st & 8th.	" 1st, & 8th.	550 "
82	Quadrat	Jullundur	Urdú	"	Ahmad Bakshi	Aug. 28th & Sep. 4th.	Aug. 31st & Sep. 8th.	125 "
83	Rafah-i-Am	Sialkot	"	"	Dewan Chand	Sep. 1st & 8th.	Sep. 1st & 9th.	300 "

84	Rafiq-i-Hind	Lahore	...	...	...	Muharram Ali	Aug. 28th & Sep. 4th.	Aug. 31st & Sep. 7th.	450	"
85	Rafiq-i-Akbar	Benares	...	...	...	Ghulam Husain	30th & Sep. 6th.	Sep. 1st & 8th.	350	"
86	Rahbar-i-Hind	Lahore	...	...	Tri-weekly	Nadir Ali Shah	31st & Sep. 2nd, 4th & 7th.	3rd, 4th, 7th & 9th.	413	"
87	Rajasthan Gazette	Ajmere	...	Urdū-Hindī	Weekly	Murad Ali	30th & Sep. 6th.	1st & 8th.	381	"
88	Rata Pradesh	Ratlam	...	Urdū	"	Muhammad Abdul-Sep. 2nd	...	8th	125	"
89	Rohilkhand Punch	Moradabad	...	"	"	Haq. Jamshed Ali	Aug. 29th	3rd	125	"
90	Romana	Lucknow	...	"	Daily	Tegh Bahadur	30th to Sep. 9th.	Aug. 31st to Sep. 10th.	150	"
91	Sadique-i-Akbar	Bahawalpur	...	"	Weekly	Dwarka Nath	Sep. 2nd	Sep. 5th	250	"
92	Safar-i-Hind	Delhi	...	"	Bi-monthly	Bulqi Das	Aug. 31st	2nd	400	"
93	Sadique-i-Quds	"	...	"	Weekly	Muhammad Abdul-Sep. 2nd	...	4th	325	"
94	Sajjan Kirti Sadhakar	Udaipur	...	Hindī	"	Quds.	...	...	200	"
95	Sajjan Vinod	Agra	...	"	Bi-monthly	Banahi Dhar	Aug. 30th	...	100	"
96	Sarwat-i-Benares	Benares	...	Urdū	Weekly	Sri Krishna Lal	Sep. 3rd	6th & 8th.	450	"
97	Shahma-i-Hind	Meerut	...	"	"	Wali Muhammad	1st & 8th	3rd	120	"
98	Sham-i-Quds	Fyzabad	...	"	Tri-monthly	Ahmad Hasan	1st	4th	150	"
99	Shale-i-Tar	Ganpore	...	"	Weekly	Dwarka Das	"	2nd & 10th.	61	"
100	Shir-i-Akbar	Jhelam	...	"	"	Muhammad Ibrahim	Aug. 31st & Sep. 7th.	8th & 10th.	307	"
101	Sibbeh Stables	Khandwa	...	M a r a t h i - H i n d i .	"	Faqir Muhammad	30th & Sep. 6th.	4th	200	"
102	Swar-i-Qalandar	Banpur	...	Urdū	"	Lakshman Anant	Sep. 1st	8th	150	"
103	Talash	Moradabad	...	"	"	Muhammad Rasf	2nd	...	60	"
104	Tamara-i-Hind	Lucknow	...	"	"	Rahat Ali Khan	5th	3rd	125	"
105	Tarjuma-i-Hind	Meerut	...	"	"	Puran Chand	1st	3rd & 10th.	300	"
			...	"	"	Ashraf Ali	Aug. 31st & Sep. 8th.	...	...	"

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Month, Weekly or otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
106	Farkh-i-Hind	Shikot	Urdu	Weekly	Mirza Mawla	Aug. 20th & Sep. 5th.	1886.	100
107	Farkh-i-Mulk	"	"	"	Shurafa Ahmad	" 31st	" 4th.	100
108	Farkh-i-Roger	"	"	Daily	Sayfa Ahmad	" 23rd to Sep. 7th.	Aug. 31st to Sep. 10th.	100
109	Farkh-i-Dar	Dhar	Marathi	Weekly	Hafiz Haidar	" 20th & Sep. 2nd.	" 31st & 7th.	120
110	Farkh-i-Siam	Champur	Urdu	"	Siraj-ul-Lah Ahmad	" 30th & Sep. 6th.	" 1st & 8th.	100
111	Farkh-i-Hind	Meerut	"	"	Sabit Ali	" Sep. 1st	" 4th	100
112	Amal-i-Hind	"	"	"	"	"	"	100
113	Amal-i-Hind	"	"	"	"	"	"	100
114	Amal-i-Hind	"	"	"	"	"	"	100
115	Amal-i-Hind	"	"	"	"	"	"	100
116	Amal-i-Hind	"	"	"	"	"	"	100
117	Amal-i-Hind	"	"	"	"	"	"	100
118	Amal-i-Hind	"	"	"	"	"	"	100
119	Amal-i-Hind	"	"	"	"	"	"	100
120	Amal-i-Hind	"	"	"	"	"	"	100
121	Amal-i-Hind	"	"	"	"	"	"	100
122	Amal-i-Hind	"	"	"	"	"	"	100
123	Amal-i-Hind	"	"	"	"	"	"	100
124	Amal-i-Hind	"	"	"	"	"	"	100
125	Amal-i-Hind	"	"	"	"	"	"	100
126	Amal-i-Hind	"	"	"	"	"	"	100
127	Amal-i-Hind	"	"	"	"	"	"	100
128	Amal-i-Hind	"	"	"	"	"	"	100
129	Amal-i-Hind	"	"	"	"	"	"	100
130	Amal-i-Hind	"	"	"	"	"	"	100

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The 15th September, 1886.

Genl. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

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SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS,

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